

6000 PRISONERS TAKEN BY FRENCH IN BATTLE

(From a Staff Correspondent of the Associated Press.)

HEADQUARTERS FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, May 6.—Not only have the last few days of fighting along the Chemin des Dames delivered more than 6000 prisoners to the French, but have given them positions whence they can operate on the principal German defense line, occupying the crest on the northern side of the Ailette valley.

From Laffaux mill to Craonne, the entire Chemin des Dames, with the exception of a very small section, is held firmly by the French, who have thoroughly organized their lines in defiance of all the efforts to cut them. Counter attacks were tried by the Germans last night at many points with great masses of men who displayed the ferocity of men who were beaten back again and again. The verve of the French troops of all regiments, each one of which emulated its neighbor in bravery, was too much for the Germans, who surrendered in large bodies, unable to withstand the French impetuosity.

The French troops advanced so rapidly that some of the German

heavy artillery could not be removed and was captured together with some of their field artillery. Even the selected soldiers of the Prussian Guard were unable to stem the advance. They were brought up in motor lorries when the other Germans had wavered and fallen back, but all they accomplished was to increase the bag of prisoners which is continuously growing in size. While the guards were alighting from the lorries they were caught under a heavy fire of the French artillery and suffered terrible. Men returning from the lines assert that the number of German dead lying on the battle field is greater than ever seen on one spot during the fighting in France.

The correspondent of the Associated Press watched the battle from the position whence the French went over to the attack north of Nantuil la Fosse and Sancy. To the northwest was Laffaux mill, while to the northeast Fort Malmaison, dismantled before the war, stood out like a square block on the horizon. In the center was l'Ange Gardien, when the Chemin des Dames breaks off from the Soissons-Brussels road.

The battle hereabouts was most interesting, as the possession of Laffaux mill gives the occupants an enfilading position along the Chemin des Dames, and the Ailette. The German resistance here reached its highest point, but could not prevail against the powerful blows of the French attack. The Germans counter-attacked the French had taken their front line, but were given blow for blow, the French eventually wearing down their opponents.

This morning nearly 30 kilometers of the Chemin des Dames were in French hands.

The correspondent while on his way to the battlefield visited the abandoned Fort Conde from which Soissons was formerly bombarded almost daily by the Germans. Before they were forced out the Germans exploded 40 tons of powder in an effort to destroy the structure and laid mines as traps for the French. One electric fuse was found, but German prisoners informed the French that it was only a dummy and indicated the position where another was connected with a powerful mine intended to blow up anyone who entered the fort.

FREE LAND OFFERED TO LANDLESS MEN

(By Associated Press.) EL PASO, Tex., May 7.—The government's \$10,000,000 irrigation project under the Elephant Butte dam may be utilized for the growing of war crops during the present crop season. Thousands of acres of reclaimed land under this project are lying idle because of a shortage of men to farm the lands. The water is provided for under the contracts signed by the land owners and the government.

This problem is now being considered by the chamber of commerce in an effort to provide land for the landless and men for the land. One land owner in the Rio Grande valley has offered a number of five-acre tracts free to anyone who would farm them, the water service for irrigation being included in the offer. Seed for planting these lands have been offered at cost by southwestern dealers and a farm expert has been provided to supervise the planting of these war crops.

General Haig is giving the world a splendid demonstration of a spring drive with a real spring in it—Atlanta Constitution.

Boys are giving pig shows in some parts of the east. This ought to encourage the girls to give a calf show.—Los Angeles Times.

EUREKA RAILROAD MUST RESUME RUNNING TRAINS

The Eureka & Palisade railroad will resume operations on May 8. Under pressure of a telegram from the state railroad commission threatening to begin prosecution and apply for a receiver unless the regular schedule was resumed immediately, George Whittle, an officer of the company, wired to the commission complying with the order. The railroad commission's telegram to the company pointed out that there was but ten days' rations in Eureka and that recent storms have made the wagon roads between Eureka and Palisade impassable.

The discontinuance was ordered by John E. Sexton, who owns the controlling interest in the Nevada Transportation company. Sexton made this order after the United States

government had ordered a daily mail service between Eureka and Palisade at a yearly rate, which Sexton maintained would mean bankruptcy for the road.

Sexton bid for the mail contract some time ago and inserted in his bid a proviso that the road was to carry the mail three times a week for \$3550 a year. Before Sexton made his bid and obtained the contract, the government paid \$5970 a year for a stage delivery twice a week. Recently, it is claimed, the government ordered a daily mail service by railroad for \$1350 a year.

Following this Sexton informed the railroad commission that he intended to dismantle the road unless the commission secured for the road \$3550 a year for carrying mails.

FISH DIET MAY DISPLACE BEEF ON MANY A POOR MAN'S TABLE

(By Associated Press.)

SEATTLE, May 7.—If all the land crops of the United States should fail in 1917, one source of food supply could be counted on with certainty this year from Puget Sound—the quadrannual run of sockeye salmon and the biennial run of humpback salmon. Records of a century show that these enormous runs of fish in late summer have not failed or even varied materially, and the Indians told the earliest settlers that the traditions of the red men were that the salmon had always been running so—big runs of sockeyes every four years and of humpbacks every second year, and smaller runs of fish in intervening years.

There are three other species of salmon, but among them there are no such irregularities. During the big years the sockeye salmon are taken in incredible numbers—thousands in one haul of a net. All are adult fish weighing three to seven pounds and bound to the spawning grounds in the Fraser river and the rivers that empty into Puget Sound. The millions of fish that leave the ocean perils, either in the cannery barges or from natural causes after spawning.

The sockeye salmon pack of 1913 on Puget Sound was 1,758,000 cases, valued at \$10,000,000. The run of that year was as large as any ever observed, notwithstanding predictions of extermination made the preceding big year. The sockeye salmon is practically as good in flavor and color as the famous Chinook salmon

of the Columbia river, and is known in the trade as red salmon.

In the big years of the sockeye the humpback is neglected, although the latter fish runs in number equal to those of the sockeye. Thus in 1913 only 105,000 cases of humpbacks were packed. Fishermen refused to catch them, because the canneries were busy packing the more valuable sockeyes. The humpback is a smaller fish and the flesh is paler. Humpbacks are known in the trade as pink salmon. They bring a low price and the pack is sold principally in the southern states to the negroes.

Two large canneries on Puget Sound are packing the dogfish, which is now eaten and relished under its new name of grayfish. The grayfish is a shark, but a decidedly clean-looking fish. Until last year fishermen had looked on the grayfish as a nuisance. Traveling in schools, the grayfish mutilated the salmon in the nets and destroyed the nets. On hauling the nets the fishermen threw the grayfish ashore to die. Now the fish is salable, although not yet offered in the city markets. Two additional large canneries are preparing to pack the grayfish and one of these canneries already has an order from the southern state for 15,000 cases. The grayfish will be a cheap fish, like the pink salmon. It is caught the year around in Puget Sound, but is irregular in its habits, roving about in droves, hence the original name dog fish.

NEARLY ELECTROCUTED

Arthur J. Ridge sustained an electric shock yesterday afternoon while working in company with Bruce Forbes, on a power wire near Plant Two. Though 2200 volts of current passed through his body while his safety belt held him from falling, he escaped with no injury except some bad burns. The wire was supposed to be dead. Ridge was brought to the Elmhurst sanitarium for treatment.—Inyo Register.

DYNAMITE THIEVES IN JAIL

The men who robbed the Cerro Gordo powder house last week, taking eight boxes of dynamite, are all under lock and key, and the stolen powder has all been recovered in unbroken boxes. They tried to sell

the powder to A. T. Smith, of Keeler. One of the men is William Whalen, an I. W. W. Another is Charles Kunz, an American citizen of German birth. Both men were arrested.

GUESTS OF MRS. E. D. MILLS

Mr. and Mrs. Chauncey Abbott and Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Morgan, of Schuyler, Nebraska, who are touring the southern and western states by automobile, were the guests over Saturday and Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Mills. The visitors, who are lifetime friends of Mrs. Mills, gave her a most complete and pleasant surprise when they arrived.

CASE SUBMITTED

The case of the First National Bank versus Nye county, in which the receiver of the Nye and Orms-

FERMENT IN HUNGARY IS SERIOUS MATTER

(By Associated Press.)

COPENHAGEN, Via London, May 7.—The ferment among the Hungarian working classes caused by Premier Count Tizsa's refusal of an effective reform of the franchise, is far more serious than appeared in the censored telegraphed account of Wednesday's demonstrative strike.

All the Budapest factories, it now is learned, were then closed. A resolution was presented by the work-

ingmen after the closing which demanded in the firmest of language a liberal electoral reform. If the answer was delayed or unfavorable, it was announced the workmen were determined through a general strike, to compel the government to yield.

The discipline among the workmen was shown by the strict adherence to the hour for the stoppage of labor fixed by their leaders.

NARROW GAUGE WILL BE WIDENED

The California state railroad commission has authorized the Western Pacific to purchase the Nevada-California-Oregon railroad from Reno to Hackstaff and the branch line from Plumas Junction to the Davies mill for \$700,000.

The length of the main line involved in the deal is 64 miles, and of the branch line, 39 miles.

In its decision approving the sale the railroad commission states that the Western Pacific's purpose is to extend its standard gauge line into Reno from a point near the east portal of Chilcot tunnel and that all of the trackage bought from the Nevada-California-Oregon Co. will be consigned to the scrap heap.

That portion of the main line of the Nevada-California-Oregon between Hackstaff and Plumas Junction, over 30 miles in length, will be abandoned as will the entire branch line from Plumas Junction to Davies mill. The section of main line purchase between Plumas Junction and Reno will be reconstructed, partly in a new location, as a standard gauge branch line of the Western Pacific.

The Nevada line's statement for 1916 shows that it had a deficit of \$16,426. Its operating revenue was \$391,725, and its operating expenses \$323,349. The net revenue from operation was \$68,375. The interest paid on bonds was \$64,008.

BIG MILL AT TUNGSTEN PARTLY DESTROYED

Reconstruction of the burned portions of the Tungsten company's big mill is being pushed as rapidly as possible. New material was sent up from here within 16 hours of the occurrence of Friday's fire. One large ore bin is rebuilt, and other work is being hurried along.

The fire occurred last Friday morning, about nine o'clock. Four men were making repairs on a piece of machinery in the crushing section of the mill, using an oxy-acetylene torch for brazing purposes. The supposition is that there was a leak of gas, for the air in the room seemed to flash into flame instantaneously. The men escaped. The fire was confined to the crushing department. The damage is estimated at \$4000.—Inyo Register.

County bank has filed a writ of intervention, was on trial in the Federal court yesterday. Sam Platt appeared for the receiver. Attorney General Thatcher for Nye county and Brown & Belford for the plaintiff. Arguments in the case closed at about 4 o'clock and the case was submitted.—Carson Appeal.

An adlet in the Bonanza is the best investment.

SWAT THE ROOSTER IS THE NEW MOTTO

(By Associated Press.)

MOSCOW, Idaho, May 7.—Outside of the hatching season the rooster is not only useless, but does a great deal of damage, according to a report of the department of poultry husbandry. It has been found in Illinois and Missouri that the annual loss from spoiled eggs in each state was \$5,000,000, and that the males were responsible for this loss. "Swat the rooster," is the slogan offered the Idaho farmer by the poultry department. Sell them or keep them apart from the hens out of the hatching season. The report says:

"Excess of males is a waste in any flock. Males eat as do the hens, the only difference being that the males consume more food than do the females and produce nothing. The only purpose for which males are valuable in any flock is to fertilize what eggs are needed for hatching. When the hatching season is over the male becomes not only useless, but a real damage is allowed to run with the hens.

If Prussian conspirators in Russia could be disposed of as readily as Nicholas Romanoff, there wouldn't be so much anxiety about the new democracy's chances.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

The husky citizen who must have plenty of exercise to keep his system in Class A repair can have his needs supplied by any farmer.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

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It comes in a vial—sealed—so that it never loses any of its strength or zest.

To a package of Jiffy-Jell add a pint of boiling water. When partly cool stir in the mint flavor. Then you have a relish jell which is fairly resistless. It is better than mint sauce with lamb. It goes well with any cold meat.



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Serve it with salads, or mix your salad articles into it. Serve it as a side dish—a relish. Mint is soothing and cooling and zestful.

Try it at our risk. If the first package fails to please you, your grocer will return your money.

Try also the lime juice flavor—made from lime fruit—as a salad or garnish jell.

Try the other fruit flavors in your summer desserts. You have never known jelly desserts half so good as Jiffy-Jell makes for its users.

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Two Packages for 25 cents

To realize the enormous wealth of this country, \$220,000,000,000—try to count a million.—Portland Oregonian.

Also, there would be more backyard gardening if there were less backyard thieves.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

DIVIDEND NOTICE

To the Stockholders of West End Consolidated Mining Company:

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the above corporation, held at the offices of said corporation in the Synagogue Building, Oakland, California, on the 27th day of April, 1917, a dividend of five (5) cents per share upon the issued capital stock of the corporation was declared from the net earnings of the corporation. Said dividend will be paid on the 15th day of May, 1917, to all stockholders of record on the books of the corporation on the 5th day of May, 1917. The stock transfer books will be closed at five o'clock P. M. on the 5th day of May, 1917, and will be reopened on May 15th at the commencement of business, to-wit, at nine o'clock, A. M.

GEORGE C. ELLIS,
Secretary West End Consolidated Mining Company. A30M10-10t

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ASSESSMENT NOTICE

TONOPAH GIPSY QUEEN MINING COMPANY

Location of principal place of business and location of works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the ninth day of April, 1917, an assessment (No. 11) of One (1) Cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States Gold Coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the company, Room 245, Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 14th day of May, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 18th day of June, 1917, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors, CHARLES D. OLNEY, Secretary.

Office: Room 245 Russ Building, San Francisco, California. April 11/17

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